EXHIBIT 1

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA WESTERN DIVISION - LOS ANGELES

CORY SPENCER, ET AL.,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

Los Angeles, California

Thursday, October 12, 2017

Defendants.

(10:12 a.m. to 11:55 a.m.)

HEARING ON MOTION FOR SANCTIONS [425][468]
AND GRANTING DEFENDANTS FRANK FERRARA'S AND CHARLIE FERRARA'S
APPLICATION FOR LEAVE FOR IN CAMERA REVIEW [486]

BEFORE THE HONORABLE ROZELLA A. OLIVER, UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

Appearances: See Next Page

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1 Los Angeles, California; Thursday, October 12, 2017; 10:12 a.m. 2 (Call to order) 3 THE CLERK: Calling Case Number cv-16-2129, Spencer versus Lunada Bay Boys. Counsel, please enter your appearance 4 5 for the record. 6 MS. WOLFF: Good morning, your Honor, Samantha Wolff 7 and Kurt Franklin on behalf of the Plaintiffs. 8 THE COURT: Good morning, good morning. 9 MS. HURLEY: Good morning, your Honor, Alison Hurley 10 on behalf of Defendants Charlie Ferrara and Frank Ferrara. 11 THE COURT: Good morning. 12 MS. HURLEY: Thank you. 13 MS. LUTZ: Good morning, your Honor, Tera Lutz on 14 behalf of Defendant Sang Lee. 15 THE COURT: Good morning. 16 MR. CROWLEY: Good morning, your Honor, Daniel 17 Crowley, Booth Mitchel and Strange, also on behalf of Sang Lee. 18 THE COURT: Good morning. 19 MR. STOBART: Good morning, your Honor, John Stobart 20 for Brant Blakeman. 21 THE COURT: Good morning. All right, that's 22 everybody. All right, please be seated, please be seated. All 23 right, I'm going to begin in a way that I think should be 24 familiar to many of you, which is just to make sure that I have 25 reviewed everything that the parties have submitted in

1 preparation for today's hearing. We are here today on 2 Plaintiffs' motion for sanctions against Defendants Charlie Ferrara, Frank Ferrara, and Sang Lee, and that's docketed at 3 And then a notice of errata at 470. Attached to the 4 5 motion are -- is Ms. Wolff's declaration as well as exhibits that are described in the declaration. I have also reviewed 6 7 the opposition filed by Charlie and Frank Ferrara, and the 8 opposition file by Sang Lee, 472, 473; the declaration of 9 Mr. Morales in support of the opposition, and that's at 474. 10 I've also reviewed the replies filed by the Plaintiffs, the 11 reply to the Ferrara's opposition as well as the reply filed to 12 Mr. Lee's opposition. Additionally, there were objections and 13 responses, two objections to evidence relied upon in support or in opposition of the motion, and that is at 479, 480, as well 14 15 as 485. Let me begin first with Ms. Wolff. So I've reviewed all that material, the declarations and all of the exhibits 16 17 referenced therein. Is there anything else, any other filings 18 that I've omitted? 19 MS. WOLFF: The only thing I would add, your Honor, 20 is -- and you may have reviewed it but I didn't hear, was the 21 declaration of William Kellerman. 22 Oh, yes, I did, thank -- yes. THE COURT: 23 MS. WOLFF: Okay, thank you. 24 THE COURT: Okay, thank you. Ms. Hurley, anything 25 else that I should have reviewed in preparation that you didn't

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hear me itemize?
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MS. HURLEY: Yes, your Honor. We did submit an errata and a correction to my declaration which is Docket

Number 484-1. There were -- there was a scanning issue with my office, and my apologies, some of the exhibits were omitted from the initial version. So the corrected version contained those missing exhibits.

THE COURT: Yes, I did see that, okay.

MS. HURLEY: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you very -- Ms. Lutz?

MS. LUTZ: And same thing, I don't know if you got a chance to also review, it was attached to my motion, the declaration of Giselle Morales (phonetic).

THE COURT: I did, yes, thank you, yes, thank you.

All right, so I think there are as I view it some preliminary issues that we need to address before -- and the conclusions or the findings then dictate how the Court proceeds under Rule 37.

And I guess my first what I see as a threshold issue is when the duty to preserve attaches. And I have reviewed the parties' filings of course. I've reviewed the exhibits in the -- that were attached. I've also reviewed the docket. And so why don't I begin first with the Ferraras? So we have the appearance by attorneys for Frank and Charlie Ferrara at a scheduling conference in August of 2016. We also have a proof of service that was sent to Frank Ferrara and Charlie Ferrara

not only knew about but had a duty to preserve.

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in late July. It was dated July 26th; the proof of service is
filed with the Court I believe July 29. So it seems to me that
that date, in other words late July, is a date, Ms. Hurley,
that the Court could without serious objection I think use to as a date for when the Ferraras knew about and had a duty --

MS. HURLEY: Would you like response? Your Honor, -THE COURT: Yes, please.

MS. HURLEY: -- well, these are laypeople, they -and we don't have any evidence that that delivery occurred on a date -- we don't know what date it occurred, if ever, between July 29th, when I believe the UPS was deposited by counsel for Plaintiff, and August 29th, when the Ferraras ultimately appear in the case. And during that time period, the intervening four or five weeks, they are not represented by counsel. laypeople who are not sophisticated, are not attorneys, aren't even business people in terms of somebody who comes in to desk every day, reads documents, and has an understanding of what a preservation obligation might entail as a layperson. So given the fact that there's no evidence of actual receipt and notice of their obligations under the Code to make any preservation until August 29th, there's insufficient evidence to demonstrate it could have attached at any point in time before then. And given the allegations in the complaint, which as set forth in our motion, there's no evidence -- and I agree that there's

some evidence that has not been recovered and is not

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2 recoverable that we can't review to make this conclusion, but there's no other evidence that the Ferraras communicated on 3 topics relevant to this case with other defendants. 4 5 communications cited are among other parties to the action. as laypersons receiving a copy of a lawsuit in the mail before 6 7 they speak with their insurance adjuster or their attorney, they don't have an understanding that text messages may be 8 9 relevant to a lawsuit because they don't have a complete 10 understanding of what exactly the claims mean against them. 11 And unless and until they have an opportunity to appreciate 12 that and understand it by working with counsel, it's very harsh 13 to impose a preservation obligation under Federal law upon 14 these two laypersons, one of whom has a traumatic brain injury, 15 and that's Charlie who's the person that disposed of his phone two weeks before the appearance in this case, which he freely 16 17 admits. So my -- based on the facts available and the 18 applicable law, I don't believe that we can for the purposes of 19 this motion say that the preservation obligation attached to 20 either of them until August 29th. 21 THE COURT: Okay, so the -- so if we unpacked it a 22 little bit, I think there's enough in the record, and that's 23 unrebutted I would say, that the Ferraras knew about the 24 lawsuit by the end of July because I think you have the proof

of service and, again, it's unrebutted that they didn't

(phonetic) receive a copy of it. I think so then you're -- it sounds like what your argument then would be that as laypeople, that even if the Court finds that they did know about the case at that point, then they didn't have a duty to preserve until later in August, August 29th would be your date.

MS. HURLEY: I would agree, your Honor, but I don't know that it's unrebutted. We have a proof of service and I — and in terms of the burden of proof that Plaintiffs have on this motion, we do not have to overcome some assumption that's made that the receipt was delivered or the proof was delivered to the Ferraras in order to avoid a sanction, which is being requested in this motion. But, yes, I would say that as laypersons, even if we do assume that they received it the following day, their understanding of what they were and were not supposed to do with things that they may not even have realized were potential evidence in this case I think cannot be fully attached until the date that they appear with counsel, which is August 29th.

THE COURT: Okay, and is it because -- is it the fact of having counsel or is it somehow the fact of having appeared in court that the duty attaches?

MS. HURLEY: Well, I believe it would be having counsel. But the engagement occurred very close in time to do that, and it was not before Charlie Ferrara disposed of his cellphone.

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              THE COURT:
                         Okay, all right. So then some -- around
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    the time that counsel is retained, that would be your position.
              MS. HURLEY: I think correct, upon meeting -- the
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    first meaningful meeting with the parties. So it may not even
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    be the date of the appearance, but I think there is an
    understanding and a delivery of the information to the Ferraras
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    from their counsel. So it may not even be the 29th, it may be
    within a few days of that when a meaningful communication has
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    happened advising them of their duties. But we're still
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    talking about a time period several weeks before that when
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    Charlie Ferrara traded in his prior cellphone for a different
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    phone. And again, your Honor, I would stress that Charlie
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    Ferrara is not somebody who has the mental capacity anywhere
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    near an attorney. He was hospitalized for six months with a
    traumatic brain injury to the point where he didn't even have a
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    cellphone. And this -- it was several years before the facts
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    that are relevant to this case. But he's not someone
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    functioning on a level that an attorney would or even maybe a
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    college student. He's somebody who admits to struggling
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    because of this brain injury.
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              THE COURT: Okay. But there's no -- there's been no
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    indication throughout that this is someone who needs perhaps a
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    GAL or something like that appointed to represent him or assist
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    him.
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              MS. HURLEY:
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THE COURT:
                     I mean, he's not -- we're not at that
level of questioning his competency.
          MS. HURLEY: No, your Honor, but I do think --
          THE COURT:
                      Okay.
          MS. HURLEY: -- that the level of understanding a
person in his condition has is going to be a little bit
different than an attorney who's aware of the obligations under
the Code. And I would just ask your Honor to take that into
consideration with respect to Charlie's actions and whether
there was any intent behind it, and whether he had any reason
to believe there was a preservation obligation, which there's
just no evidence submitted in support of that.
          THE COURT: Okay. All right, and then with Mr. Lee,
it's an easier factual record. We have the service I think
June 21 and then we have a litigation hold July 4.
         MS. LUTZ: Right.
          THE COURT: And we do have though -- Ms. Lutz, we do
have text messages or information that was not preserved after
that date, as I look at the information. We have some in late
July.
          MS. LUTZ: So there are text messages in late July,
but I think the point that we have to focus on there is Mr. Lee
preserved his cellphone in early, mid-August. The text
messages that are in late July, there's no indication that they
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were deleted by him and that they were overwritten by the

- 1 | cellphone itself. If we look at the extraction report, we can
- 2 | see which text messages were deleted and which ones were not.
- 3 And none of the text messages between Mr. Lee and any of his
- 4 | codefendants during that July time period are indicated as
- 5 deleted.
- 6 **THE COURT:** But there's a duty to preserve, right?
- 7 | So I guess I don't -- and this will -- maybe we'll get into it
- 8 | right now. But it seems to me looking at the evidence and the
- 9 declarations that something has to be flagged for deletion for
- 10 | it to be overwritten.
- 11 MS. LUTZ: That's not correct, your Honor. That is
- 12 one of the ways that it can be overwritten. But one of the
- 13 | more likely possibilities is that storage on the phone is --
- 14 | there's only so much storage that a phone can take in and that
- 15 | phone will start deleting things on its own when there's not
- 16 | enough storage on the phone. So there's no indication that
- 17 | just because something was flagged as deleted that it would
- 18 | automatically become overwritten on the phone. And also,
- 19 again, none of the text messages between Mr. Lee and any of the
- 20 | codefendants were flagged as deleted, so there's no reason that
- 21 | they would have been overwritten by the phone any time earlier
- 22 over any text messages and later over any others. It just is
- 23 something that the phone does and it's something that happened
- 24 | that was outside of Mr. Lee's control.
- 25 THE COURT: And so the duty to preserve, I guess how

far do you think the duty to preserve goes, though? I mean, is it just so the system overrides it --

MS. LUTZ: Right, and there's nothing that he can do about that. I think that the duty to preserve is something that, you know, if there's text messages that he can control to somehow save, then he can do that. But there is no way to do that. And as long as he didn't delete those text messages, there's no indication that he did anything with knowledge in order to get rid of them or to have them removed from his phone. It's just something that the phone does on its own. There's no indication to Mr. Lee like, hi, there's text messages are about to get deleted. The phone doesn't give communication like that to him. They just are overwritten by the phone.

THE COURT: Okay, all right. Let me -- before we actually get into that, let me turn to Ms. Wolff. So the -- as I see it, the date that you would like to use for when the duty attached is earlier, around the time of the filing of the lawsuit. And so for Frank Ferrara, I see in his deposition testimony that he acknowledges talking to Sang Lee in late March or maybe early April. We can't really -- there's not a precise date about the lawsuit. So I think that you have that. I guess the question though there is do the rules -- there's a reason why people -- why the rules require service, right, so that someone has knowledge that he or she is named, what the

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claims are, the factual allegations, etcetera. So I quess I --
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    notwithstanding that there are these articles, Mr. Ferrara's
    own deposition testimony acknowledging that he discussed with
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    Mr. Lee the lawsuit, I don't -- I guess I still don't see -- I
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    don't get from there to why the duty to preserve attaches that
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    early.
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              MS. WOLFF: Yes, and I'd be happy to address that,
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    your Honor. So the standard isn't that the preservation
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    obligation arises upon service. That's just not the standard.
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    The standard is when a litigant has -- I'm sorry, when a person
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    has reason to know that litigation may arise.
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    prelitigation even that the standard can arise. And the rules
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    say -- the advisory committee notes say that somebody can
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    become aware of that through a variety of means, not just
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    service. So to suggest that the preservation obligation arises
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    only upon service is just not the standard under the Federal
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    rules.
            In fact, the obligation arises well before service.
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    And here though the -- I understand the point about they need
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    to understand what the obligation is and --
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              THE COURT:
                          Right.
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              MS. WOLFF:
                          -- what the contours are of what is
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    expected to be preserved. But Frank Ferrara clearly knew that;
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    because in his conversation with a reporter at some point
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    before April 7th, he discussed the specifics of the litigation,
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    the claims, the parties.
                              Those are specifics that he
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1 discussed. And he acknowledges that in his deposition 2 testimony about how there were claims that the Bay Boys communicated to and conspired to exclude outsiders. Certainly 3 a lay person should know that when you're being accused of 4 5 communicating to do something against the law, those communications are relevant to whatever lawsuit has been filed 6 7 against you. It doesn't take an attorney to explain that to 8 somebody.

In terms of Ms. Hurley's statements about Charlie Ferrara's brain injury and the impacts it's had on him, there's absolutely no evidence in the record of that. It's all just statements from an attorney. We have zero evidence that it's had any impact on him. And in fact, at his deposition I asked if there's any reason he couldn't testify and he gave none. So I don't think that that should be a consideration here when it's just simply not in the record. Charlie Ferrara communicates almost daily if not multiple times a day with his father and he -- and, in fact, we show that he's also communicated with Sang Lee right around the time of service. And so it's simply not credible to believe that they didn't know about this lawsuit and the allegations until they retained attorneys and were served with the complaint. That's -- it's just not credible. There's no -- if they wanted to, they could have filed declarations in support of their opposition saying when they became aware of the lawsuit and what they understood

THE COURT:

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1 it to me. But they didn't do that and so that evidence is not 2 before this Court.

Okay. So I think the -- you can probably

tell the issue that I am trying to resolve is I do think that there is enough in the record to show that the -- Mr. Ferrara, Frank Ferrara, certainly knew before August and so perhaps it's as early as the March -- around March 30th. But then what the legal consequences of that are with respect to a duty to preserve. So, Ms. Lutz, do you -- excuse me, Ms. Hurley, do you have anything else to say on that score before we probably just move on to the next topic I think that we need to address? MS. HURLEY: Yes, I do, your Honor. In terms of the advisory committee note that's been referred to, it cautions against the very thing that counsel is asking this Court to do, which is presuming that somebody fully understands the scope of a preservation obligation before a lawsuit is actually served and filed. In fact, plenty of lawsuits get filed and are never served, parties are dismissed before they're served. assuming a party knew about something that may have been relevant to the action, before that party is served and asked to appear and defend himself in a lawsuit, there can be no understanding or duty to preserve evidence. And that's -- we cite that at page 16 of our opposing brief where the advisory committee note cautions it's important not to be blinded to

this reality, that the scope of information that should be

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preserved may remain uncertain by hindsight arising from familiarity with an action as it is actually filed. And here, while communications are referenced, whether or not laypeople who communicate on cellphones that overwrite information on a regular basis have any reason to understand or believe that waiting to preserve those cellphones and extract them at a later date for Frank or for Charlie to make a mirror image of his cellphone before he trades it in because he needs to get a new one, to say that that imposes upon either one of them a duty to preserve I think is just not what the rules contemplate in terms of what somebody should be doing with a preservation obligation when they may realize that they're a party to a lawsuit but before they have appeared in the lawsuit or been served. And with regards to Frank, I would just back up --

and, again, I keep emphasizing this, but Plaintiffs have an evidentiary burden on this motion, and that burden is to prove by a preponderance of the evidence that certain things happened. There is a citation to testimony of Frank Ferrara at Exhibit 3 to the declaration submitted in support of the reply to Plaintiffs' motion. And Frank Ferrara actually does not confirm that he spoke with the reporter before the date that article was published in April of 2016, I believe. In fact, he says, "I guess." He speculates. It's not confirmed that he has any specific recollection of when he spoke to that

- 1 reporter. He's getting deposed more than a year later.
- 2 | Counsel did not ask follow-up questions to try to clarify
- 3 whether or not he had an actual recollection of when the
- 4 | conversation occurred, so there's nothing that Plaintiffs have
- 5 submitted to support their burden of proving that Frank did
- 6 know about it before he was served.
- 7 MS. WOLFF: Your Honor, may I respond?
- 8 THE COURT: You know, if you could just -- let me --
- 9 | I did -- I was looking, Ms. Hurley, at -- though at the
- 10 excerpts of Mr. Ferrara's deposition transcript.
- 11 MS. HURLEY: Yes.
- 12 **THE COURT:** I apologize, I tend to use -- I look at
- 13 | this online and so it's easier to navigate toward the -- but my
- 14 | recollection, I guess what I was focused on was the
- 15 | acknowledgement by Mr. Ferrara that he had spoken to Mr. Lee
- 16 | shortly after the service that I -- of the lawsuit and he
- 17 discussed the lawsuit. He says, "I can't remember much." But
- 18 | he acknowledges speaking to Mr. Lee. And so I feel like my
- 19 | impression of that is to the extent we're trying -- I just -- I
- 20 | think given that, it's clear that Mr. Ferrara knows pretty
- 21 | early on and so I don't think it's worth trying to argue around
- 22 | that. Again, I think it really comes down to what his
- 23 obligations, when those attach with respect to preserving. And
- 24 | I guess one thought comes to mind about the preponderance. And
- 25 | I looked at the committee notes. What if you have -- and I'm

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    not necessarily saying that this is a fact pattern that comes
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    off of what I've seen, but what if you have somebody who is --
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    sometimes you can think of it as like a willful blindness,
    right, so someone who knows about the lawsuit pretty early
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    after it's filed? You have a UPS delivery, proof of service,
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    you know, maybe he didn't get it. You then look at the records
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    and you see around the time you would expect the notice of
    initial scheduling conference to have been received by
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    Mr. Frank Ferrara, you then have a text message between him and
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    a codefendant. You then have -- and you -- the same UPS
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    delivery to Charlie Ferrara. You have a couple of weeks later
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    Mr. Ferrara, you know, dumps a phone. I'm not -- that's -- I'm
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    just saying you could have, right, that narrative. You have
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    difficulty in effecting service, which the Plaintiffs have
    described as dodging. So in other words, at what point can a
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    court say -- find this is willful attempt to postpone or to
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    avoid being served, to avoid having the attachments of all of
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    these preservations, duties? So -- because I don't think that
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    someone should be able to do an end-runaround what the rules
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    require by trying to avoid and say, I didn't know about the
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    lawsuit or I didn't really know the full extent of it, it's a
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    total coincidence that I happened to change my phone a couple
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    of weeks or a week or so before I retain an attorney.
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              MS. HURLEY: If I could address that, your Honor?
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              THE COURT:
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MS. HURLEY: And I do want to be careful here to distinguish between Charlie Ferrara and Frank Ferrara. are two separate and distinct individuals who have different experiences and have had different communications with people who are involved in this case. The facts as agreed in the joint statement that we submitted, Docket Number 459, with Plaintiff are that the missing information from Charlie Ferrara is the cellphone that he disposed of before he appeared in this lawsuit. Looking at the log of text messages that Plaintiffs submitted as demonstrating when these people communicated, it was -- the last communication identified between Charlie Ferrara and Sang Lee would have been before that UPS was ever sent, and that's at page 17 of the Docket Number 470 where Plaintiff makes a list of communications between the various parties. Charlie Ferrara and Sang Lee speak on 7/20/16 and I -- my recollection is the UPS goes out 7/29/16. And there's also no evidence -- and, again, counsel for Plaintiff is presuming and assuming throughout the entire brief somehow Charlie Ferrara became aware of the lawsuit by virtue of Frank Ferrara being aware of it. And even assuming that Frank Ferrara was aware of it and aware of his obligations before the date that he appeared in this case, to assume that that information was transmitted to Charlie Ferrara in any meaningful way that would alert him to a preservation obligation is not proven and not demonstrated. So again I want

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to make sure that we're clear that Charlie Ferrara is a separate entity. And there's no evidence submitted in the record that he personally was aware of anything or had a communication with other defendants in this case after he was allegedly served or after the date that the service went out, even though that hasn't been demonstrated that it was delivered. So I believe looking at Charlie, there's virtually no evidence whatsoever he had knowledge of this lawsuit before the date that he appeared.

THE COURT: And with respect to Mr. Frank Ferrara? MS. HURLEY: With respect to Frank Ferrara, again I disagree that this establishes as any kind of fact that's capable of supporting the relief requested that he had knowledge. And, again, Plaintiffs record is filled with communications between and among the other Defendants talking about the subject matter, arguably the subject matter of this However, there is literally nothing that connects case. Charlie and Frank Ferrara to this case, with the exception of six text messages that were lost when Charlie deleted his phone. That is the only data on his phone relevant to this case, as agreed in Docket Number 459, the joint statement. There were six text messages. And if you look at the other Defendants, they exchanged hundreds of text messages with each other in a single day's or day or two's time.

And with regard to Frank Ferrara, there were nine

total text messages that were deleted. The cellphone billing records are a separate issue, but since we're talking about preservation duties and the cellular data, I do want to focus on that. So to say that in those six text messages we know for sure that he was trying to do something to avoid any liability in this case when no other fact connects him to this lawsuit is just such a stretch. And the relief requested is so unbelievably harsh and detrimental to his defense, to impose that obligation upon Charlie Ferrara before he appears in this action I think is not justified by the circumstances or the evidence before the Court.

THE COURT: But do you -- I guess my question maybe to refine it better is if -- and I -- you don't -- I'm not saying that this is the case here. But if the record spoke to evidence of an individual trying to avoid service, trying to postpone to the last possible date, and actions occurred or were undertaken in that period before you can definitively say the duty to preserve attaches, are you saying that the Court can't make inferences from that record?

MS. HURLEY: I'm saying that the -- in a situation such as you described, perhaps they can. But here there is actually not evidence of "dodging of service." There's only a statement on information and belief by an attorney who got that information from another attorney; and rather than correcting that by filing in a reply declaration some actual factual

support for the dodging issue, it's just overlooked and not

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discussed, at least not with any evidence. So in that situation, perhaps. But when you have a situation such as here where there's no evidence of dodging, there's no evidence of knowledge of the lawsuit by Charlie Ferrara, this should not be something decided before the trier of fact gets to look at that and make a determination whether these text messages could possibly have contained something harmful. And certainly, if Plaintiffs lose their entire motion today, they don't not get to make this argument to the trier of fact at the time of It's an issue that can be decided like any other that's a disputed issue in this case. And, again, the relief requested is so harsh on the Defendants, whereas the Plaintiffs simply have to put on the same evidence they've already arguably put on here; although, again, I believe it's lacking in terms of showing any bad faith conduct or intent. But the trier of facts should have this It should not be decided in a hearing where we have not been able to put on evidence with the testimony of the parties who are party to these communications. So I think under the circumstances, my answer is it should not be issued. THE COURT: Let me ask you this. What am I to make

Mr. Lee, did not submit a declaration to state -- to almost put

of the fact that the Ferraras -- oh, excuse me, Mr. Frank

Ferrara and Charlie Ferrara, and for that matter as well

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    to rest when they did know when they were informed?
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              MS. LUTZ: Your Honor, maybe I can be heard on behalf
    of --
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              THE COURT: Oh, yeah, either one of you, yes, please.
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              MS. LUTZ: -- Mr. Lee. I -- for me at least, you
    know, this motion has been combined with other Defendants in
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    this case and it's a little confusing as to what is being
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    articulated against some Defendants versus others.
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    Plaintiffs have referenced these newspaper reports and
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    obviously the conversation with Frank Ferrara and Mr. Lee.
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    However, what we don't know about the conversation with
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    Mr. Ferrara and Mr. Lee is the substance of it. Really it's
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    just that they may have discussed the lawsuit. Mr. Ferrara may
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    have said, I may be involved. Mr. Lee may have not even known
    at that point whether -- what extent his involvement was in the
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    lawsuit.
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              THE COURT: You know what, let me just -- I guess --
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    but that's the --
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              MS. LUTZ: Right, so --
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              THE COURT: -- well, first, that's the point, right?
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    I mean that they, the Plaintiffs, are deprived. And I
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    certainly -- I mean, I think that there is -- how -- if this is
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    resolved in such a way that the Plaintiffs get to put all of
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    this in front of the jury, I think that there is a lot for them
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    to mine out of this record because you have, for example, the
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1 June 26 -- the proof of service that says on June 26th via UPS, 2 we sent the -- a notice of initial scheduling order out to Mr. Charlie Ferrara and Mr. Frank Ferrara. And from my 3 recollection, there is a text message between Mr. Frank Ferrara 4 5 and Mr. Lee on July 29th, right? And to say that we don't think -- we have no indication that they would have been 6 7 discussing this, I think that's -- you know, I think that 8 that's a -- there's a lot for the Plaintiffs to argue there. 9 And maybe it's possible that they weren't talking about the 10 lawsuit. It seems so coincidental, right, that we have this 11 unrebutted proof of service July 26th. A few days later it 12 should have arrived. And then we see Mr. Frank Ferrara texting 13 or having these texts with Mr. Lee and they're not available, 14 they're not recoverable. I don't find -- I did not find 15 persuasive the arguments that somehow there is diminished 16 relevancy to these text messages because they are not -- they 17 did not occur during the time period alleged in the complaint. 18 I think that they can be highly probative, not just relevant 19 but probative of many things. And the Plaintiffs' complaint is 20 that because they're no longer recoverable, they're deprived of 21 all of that information. It doesn't necessarily have to be 22 harmful, but it could be relevant, highly relevant so --23 MS. LUTZ: I'm just a little confused I guess what 24 we're talking about. I thought the issue was whether when the 25 duty preserved. I think when we get to the issue of relevance

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and possible prejudice against the Plaintiffs, that's assuming that Rule 37(e) even applies, that's assuming that none of the Defendants and that Mr. Lee didn't take any reasonable steps to preserve. So I think that's kind of jumping the gun as far as the analysis so far. As far as the duty to preserve, Defendant is not arguing that there was a duty some point between June 21st when he was served and when the litigation hold letter came through on July 4th. So anything in July is something that I think is up for discussion that I'm happy to discuss. But as far as the duty to preserve to Mr. Lee, it certainly does not apply any point before June 21st. Okay, all right, so maybe that -- I mean, THE COURT: I guess certainly for Ms. Hurley I think that -- you know, I think it's not a good fact pattern when I look at the record or the timeline. So -- and I guess I'm trying to again with as much precision and support either from the facts or the case law of when you can attribute the duty to preserve to at least Mr. Frank Ferrara so --MS. HURLEY: Again, your Honor, our position is simply that to look at this in the light least favorable to both of the Ferrara Defendants is a little unfair given the circumstances. Putting a presumption that they were talking with Sang Lee about anything other than the items they testified they talked about Sang Lee about, which were looking for a job, buying a car, which were -- these topics were all

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lie in his deposition.

explored in the deposition of at least Charlie Ferrara, what he spoke with -- he -- with Sang Lee about. There were not that --Let me interrupt you on that, though, THE COURT: because I -- right, I think Mr. Sang Lee's deposition testimony is now -- there are demonstrated at least faulty recollections I think, right, in light of later productions. He made a statement that I never had these communications regarding the complaint. And then we see other text messages, well, oh, yes, I think there was. I'm not saying that that's anything at all sinister. Recollections can be imperfect. But I guess I don't -- I feel like they're -- Ms. Wolff can point to other evidence in the record that will demonstrate that the recollections perhaps aren't what they stated in the deposition. I mean, is that fair, Ms. Wolff? MS. WOLFF: Yes, your Honor, and especially with respect to Sang Lee. Like as you mentioned, he said there were no communications with codefendants about the subjects of this case, and low and behold last week we get a late production from Defendant Papayans where Sang Lee is communicating with codefendants in this case the date one of our Plaintiffs was attacked, specifically about that attack. "Oh, there's kooks in the water." One text describes his physical description of our Plaintiff, "Let's go get him." That seems to be a direct

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Similarly with Charlie Ferrara, at his deposition he said he -- first he said he didn't communicate with any other codefendant. Then when I drilled down on that, he said, oh, yeah, I did communicate with Sang Lee, only about work, and that would have been in 2008, oh, and 2014. No mention of the slew of texts that had occurred last year.

That seems to be a pattern with the Ferraras of trying to hide relevant evidence. If you'll recall, they responded to the discovery requests initially completely disclaiming that any text messages existed with any Defendants. And the only reason we knew that was not true was because we were provided with a privilege log by Sang Lee that -- later that month that showed that there were in fact communications. And then as you recall, it was a seven or eight-month process of meeting and conferring while the Ferraras dragged their feet and refused to produce any evidence, all the while saying that they would be producing something or were working on it. In the meantime, during that time period, evidence is being destroyed. There's an 18-month retention policy that cellphone providers abide by. And had they taken steps any time along that way to reach out and simply download their cellphone bills from the carrier's website, that evidence wouldn't have been destroyed. And now Charlie Ferrara, we're missing first of all an entire cellphone. But in addition, we can't even look at his cellphone records to see what texts he sent or received

during that critical January, February timeframe because his cellphone bills mysteriously don't have that text information. There are bills during that timeframe but they've omitted the text information, whereas all the other bills have that information. So we're deprived of that as well. So Ms. Hurley said that there are only six text messages that are in dispute with respect to Charlie Ferrara. Six that we know of, but we don't have his records. The only reason we know of those six is because we were able to look at other people's records and prove that.

And I would just go back a moment and say that the rule described by counsel here where somebody isn't required to preserve until they're served and then talk to their attorney, not only is that not the rule, but that aside, it would reward evasion of service and spoliation. And, you know, the Federal rules are all about fairness, and that is simply an entirely unfair result.

And one thing that I did want to address with respect to Charlie's knowledge, somehow he knew to retain the same attorney as his father. There were also six communications involving Charlie Ferrara right around the time that the lawsuit was filed, the date -- after the lawsuit was filed with codefendants. That's not including communications with his father and uncle whom he regularly communicated with. It's not credible to believe that his father is named in a lawsuit, his

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uncle's named in a lawsuit, and they are aware of it and neither one of them tell him that he's also named. That's just not credible.

I would also say that something that both counsel have sort of thrown about a little bit earlier is where they said that there's no evidence that these text messages were deleted, that's not true. There is ample evidence the texts have been deleted. Cellphones don't just delete information. You have to, the user has to, delete that information. cellphone them overwrites that. The user doesn't necessarily control that process of when it's overwritten, although there are certain things a user could do to speed it up. But the deletion itself is entirely under the user's control. There's no evidence to suggest that either -- any of these Defendants' cellphones just deleted information without their doing. overwriting process does vary depending on how much data is available on the phone, but data that hasn't been marked for deletion isn't just deleted when the phone runs out of room. That's not what happens.

MS. LUTZ: Your Honor, can I be heard on a point I think that was brought back a while ago in regards to the text messages that were produced from Mr. Papayans? And in regards to those text messages, none of those -- if you look at Mr. Lee's extraction report and if you look at his T-Mobile cellphone records, none of those are in either of his records

- 1 | which would indicate he never received any of these text
- 2 | messages. These text messages may have gone out from
- 3 Mr. Papayans's cellphone, but they were never received by
- 4 Mr. Lee.
- 5 MS. WOLFF: Your Honor, it's interesting though that
- 6 Mr. Lee then called Mr. Blakeman 62 times within that same
- 7 hour. I would also add that the only reason we have those text
- 8 | messages from Mr. Papayans is because the police obtained a
- 9 warrant for his cellphone and it was in the custody of the LAPD
- 10 | before we filed this lawsuit. That's the only reason we have
- 11 | those messages. All other recipients to those messages did not
- 12 | produce them in discovery, leading us to believe they've been
- 13 | deleted or withheld. Either way, it's a violation of the
- 14 rules. Were it not for the fact that the LAPD obtained his
- 15 | phone, we likely wouldn't have those messages. He's also
- 16 | clearly listed as a recipient.
- 17 MS. HURLEY: And, your Honor, if I may be heard on
- 18 | some of the issues that Ms. Wolff brought up? With regard to
- 19 | making any assumption of some anything out of the fact that
- 20 | Frank Ferrara and Charlie Ferrara have the same attorney, I can
- 21 | represent it's because they are being defended under the same
- 22 | insurance policy. It has no significance or any nefarious
- 23 information whatsoever comes out of that.
- 24 And, again, with regard to any evidence in the record
- 25 | that --

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THE COURT:
                    Let me just stop you there though.
know, it kind of -- the point though I think that she's making
is you have Mr. Ferrara, Charlie Ferrara's father, his uncle,
his cousin, named in this lawsuit in a small town. I mean,
doesn't it strain credulity to think that somehow he's not
aware of the lawsuit?
          MS. HURLEY: As far as I think in Charlie's case it
could.
       There's no evidence that he was aware that this was an
actual -- any event that had any preservation obligation set
upon him. There's no evidence that he was provided a copy of
it, that he was interviewed, that any other Defendant told him
about it. It's all speculation and conjecture, and that is not
evidence capable of supporting anything in a lawsuit.
                                                       It's
something that should be disregarded as inadmissible.
                                                       So
there's -- to speculate that the totality of the circumstances
lead to a conclusion that Charlie knew, that's what the jury
should do is hear the --
          THE COURT:
                     Right.
          MS. HURLEY: -- admissible evidence and make that
determination.
          THE COURT: Well, but what about the fact though that
the -- it's difficult I think because the proof of that either
way, right, to show that he didn't or -- know or proof that
Ms. Wolff is looking for could have been found on the
cellphones.
             And we don't -- these text messages which -- and,
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    again, I guess is it just a coincidence --
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              MS. HURLEY: Well, your Honor, I --
              THE COURT: -- that some of the dates line up in a
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    way that where you can see certain things happening:
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    filing of the lawsuit, what we would reasonably expect, the
    notice of initial scheduling conference to have arrived on
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    Frank and Charlie's -- their respective addresses --
              MS. HURLEY: Well, your Honor, I would just point out
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    that if you're going to be giving the benefit of the doubt to
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    Plaintiffs' theory of the case, there should be some
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    consideration of possibly those text messages could have helped
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              In fact, both -- in both of Frank and Charlie's
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    cases, we point out that they have looked anywhere they could
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    possibly be stored to try to recover them because they are
    competent in the knowledge that it will not confirm that they
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    had anything to do with this lawsuit. It will exonerate them
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    because there's nothing tying Charlie Ferrara and Frank Ferrara
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assaulted or hit one of the Plaintiffs.

to this lawsuit, other than a few communications they had with

Sang Lee that are deleted. And that is speculative whether

those communications contained anything. And so giving the

Ferraras the benefit of the doubt and putting -- again, let's

put it in the light most favorable to the Ferraras, they know

they didn't do anything wrong, they know that -- let's assume

they knew that one of the other Defendants had either actually

They knew they didn't

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participate in that. They may have heard of it at some point
but they had nothing to do with it. They found out after the
fact. Why would they have any reason to believe --
          THE COURT: Yeah, let me just interrupt you there.
think though that then we get into something, another part of
the discovery process which I think is not again a great record
for the Ferraras, which is the initial responses, right? I
think you need to have a really kind of a sterling record on
that to show we got these discovery responses propounded in
November and then just the blanket assertion there's nothing
there --
          MS. HURLEY: And if I could address --
          THE COURT: -- and all the while this information is
evaporating because of --
          MS. HURLEY: Well, --
          THE COURT: -- the retention policy. And even if
it's not, I mean, it still -- it just demonstrates perhaps, I
mean, most -- that there's not a real concern with complying
with the rules, responding to the Plaintiffs' discovery
requests, comprehensively --
          MS. HURLEY: If I could --
          THE COURT: -- supplementing --
          MS. HURLEY: If I could address that, your Honor?
          THE COURT: Yes, please.
                       Of course I have acknowledged in the
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    most recent filing that there were issues. And I will
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    represent to your Honor that I became involved in this case on
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    a very day-to-day basis around the time that the original
    sanctions motion was filed. And we came to an agreement with
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    Plaintiff resolving that sanctions motion for the prior issues
    that happened in discovery. Since I've become a day-to-day
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    handler of this case, we have turned it around, and when
    Plaintiffs have said jump, I've said how high and given them
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    every piece of information they've asked for as quickly as
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    possible, with the exception of attorney-client privileged
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    communications that are, number one, neither responsive to the
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    questions that have been asked in discovery, or relevant to any
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    of the aspects of the case and are privileged and protected
           Setting that aside because I understand there's still a
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    dispute as to that, we have given them everything. And I -- if
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    there is going to be an allegation that, oh, the timing
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    affected the recoverability of certain information, I want to
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    make sure that we're specific as to what that could have
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    affected.
               It could not have affected Charlie Ferrara's
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    cellphone because he disposed of his cellphone three months
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    before the discovery requests were propounded so --
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              THE COURT: Let me ask you that. Where is the
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    cellphone?
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                           He traded it in to get another
              MS. HURLEY:
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    cellphone.
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1 THE COURT: And there's --

MS. HURLEY: He's not a person with a lot of money, so when he goes to get a new cellphone, he gets a credit for trading in his old cellphone. And he provided it to the old provider, which I believe he testified to in his deposition.

And he couldn't remember the exact date that that happened but he traded it in and got a totally new phone. So he had a belief that the information was transferred. It turned out it was not. Our recovery efforts have shown that didn't happen.

But in terms of just timing, Charlie Ferrara's cellular data from the time period relevant to Plaintiffs' discovery requests would not have been affected by any issues with responding to discovery on time or accurately.

With regard to Frank Ferrara's cellular phone data, again, there's no evidence that any of these text messages were intentionally deleted. There's evidence that they are off the phone and not recoverable, but we know they had existed. And the experts seemed to be in agreement that there's no wiping software, so there wasn't some effort to dispose of all of the messages on Frank's phone. So to say that that evidence was not preserved because of a timing issue I think is again speculation at best. Frank Ferrara — and now —

THE COURT: What about the text messages --

MS. HURLEY: Okay, yes, --

THE COURT: -- that -- there's that two-month period

where the records don't --

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MS. HURLEY: Yes, your Honor, I will -- I'm certain that was my next thing I was going to address. But first I did want to point out, Frank Ferrara has produced complete cellular phone billing records, so none of his cellular phone billing records are missing. The only things Plaintiffs do not have are the redacted attorney-client communications between Frank Ferrara and attorneys that formerly worked at Bremer, Whyte, Brown, and O'Meara. That is it. And, again, I've brought that for in-camera review to prove that is the case.

With regard to Charlie's cellular phone billing records, it is true that there are two months of cellphone billing records that have not been recovered yet from Sprint. I attached to my declaration multiple, multiple requests that I've made and followed up with Sprint. And I am trying to get those. My understanding is they're in processing. I will either find out that they exist or don't exist before trial in And if we don't, again, it's an issue that this case. Plaintiff can arque. But when I realized the issue that was happening in this case, I immediately took action and attempted to recover those. But to an important point is while those would show that communications occurred, they would never include the substance of text message communications. would only show that there was a text message communication. So they're not going to be something capable of establishing a

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conspiracy existed on their face. They would have to be looked at in connection with communications to other people and other parties in this case.

And as counsel for Plaintiff pointed out, there have been -- and just to defend the Ferraras for a moment, we have made a complete production of everything we've been able to recover as of no later than September 21st. As counsel for Plaintiffs represented, things have been trickling in from the other Defendants over -- as recently as this week. So the Ferraras are -- now have gone above and beyond to try to fix the issues that were caused by the early responses, and we are in compliance with our discovery. And my understanding and belief is that I will have the Sprint records that would just show text detail to show who Charlie was having text messages with around that time period, but not the substance. And when we compare it to the other records of the other parties, which again is something that we've been working on, but as the records haven't been coming in as quickly as hoped, I haven't been able to completely do that, it's something that can be put together and identified so that the trier of fact will know and have the information it needs to decide if it believes that Charlie had texts with people or not during that time period.

THE COURT: Well, then let me ask you this, though.

To put it in -- that in context, the procedural posture of the case as Ms. Wolff argued, the issues that arose with respect to

1 discovery and complying with the Court's order occur at the 2 same time that a motion is being filed by the Ferraras saying 3 unequivocally a complete dearth of evidence. And then Ms. Wolff has to respond to that. And then by your own 4 5 acknowledgement, which I appreciate, there is this rolling production continues and we're still waiting for information 6 7 that was requested in November of 2016. 8 MS. HURLEY: Just the --9 THE COURT: I mean --10 MS. HURLEY: -- Sprint details, correct. THE COURT: 11 Right. But, you know, maybe this case is 12 just all coincidence with respect to dates but, again, it's 13 that period of January, February that's described in the 14 complaint so -- which I think you'd be hard-pressed to 15 reasonably assert is not something that the Plaintiffs would be 16 very interested in. 17 MS. HURLEY: Well, perhaps, your Honor, the one item 18 of relief requested by Plaintiffs may be reasonable given that 19 fact, that the motion for summary judgment not be granted. 20 as to the other two, I do not believe that there's enough 21 evidence to show that there is the necessary wrongdoing to 22 establish as a proven fact that Frank Ferrara and Charlie 23 Ferrara conspired with anyone in this case to do anything. 24 That request for a factual finding is so far beyond the pale

when you look at it in comparison to the evidence against

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Charlie and Frank Ferrara which is literally nonexistent. there's an assumption that among the tens of thousands of text messages that have been exchanged in this case, 15 total, six with Charlie and nine with Frank, are going to establish that they were actually participating in a conspiracy is such a stretch that the Ferraras should be entitled to at least defend themselves and defend that they did not intentionally delete those text messages to avoid liability, be questioned on cross examination, and let the Plaintiffs ask them all about that. But to establish it now is simply not a result that would be justified under the circumstances, especially given what 37(e) requires in terms of a finding that an evidentiary sanction is appropriate. And here it's not just an evidentiary sanction, it's literally a finding of a cause of action for conspiracy to do all of the bad acts of the other Defendants in this case, which is very difficult for the Court to even consider at this point in time because I don't believe Sang Lee is directly accused of doing anything to any of the Plaintiffs, so there would have to be a finding that Sang Lee is conspiring with the other Defendants for Charlie and Ferrara -- Charlie and Frank to even be considered conspiring with a person, conspiring with the Defendants who are actually accused of doing the acts. THE COURT: Let me ask you this. Going back then, I don't want to address that issue just yet --MS. HURLEY: Okay.

THE COURT: -- with respect to the adverse inference. But with respect to the pending motion that your clients have filed, or you filed on behalf of your clients, has there been any consideration to simply withdrawing it? I mean, I don't -- obviously you have a responsibility to be a zealous advocate, but I just wonder about these statements which are strong about the complete dearth of evidence. It seems to me that -- almost as a responsibility as candor to the Court you would say, you know, but see this footnote about this ongoing and perhaps regrettable approach to discovery, and the fact and acknowledgement that while we're saying that there's a dearth of evidence, we are still attempting to obtain evidence that they've requested almost a year ago.

MS. HURLEY: And, your Honor, at the time that that motion was filed, again, I myself did not fully understand the scope of the issue that was going on in discovery. I have since clearly gotten familiarized with that and understand it now. I'm happy to consider either an errata to the original motion or perhaps even withdrawing it. Again, I think to the extent we cannot get those Sprint billing records before the opposition is due for Plaintiffs, I certainly would consider doing a withdrawal. However, I do still think that there is an open and disputable issue as to whether the text messages that were not recoverable because Charlie disposed of his phone and Frank doesn't have them because they were overwritten shows

1 that there could have possibly been evidence, because there's no -- again, it's this circular logic argument that because 2 they're deleted, they must be relevant, and they're relevant 3 because they're deleted. And I understand how the facts might 4 5 suggest that the Ferraras could have a disputed fact on that issue. However, I'm certainly open to considering other 6 7 options with the motion for summary judgment. But when we look at the other relief requested, I think it's extraordinarily 8 9 harsh and it's unsupportable with the law cited in support of 10 Plaintiffs' motion. 11 THE COURT: Okay, I guess I didn't want -- I'm not 12 trying to put you on the spot about the summary judgment 13 motion, but I do think that the Plaintiffs very reasonably can 14 be heard to complain that they are now responding to the motion and also bringing sanctions -- or, excuse me, moving for 15 sanctions because of what's occurred in discovery and that it's 16 17 the persistence in the motion, again, relying on the dearth of 18 evidence. So I -- again, I don't -- I guess I'm not trying to 19 get you to concede anything or -- you know, I recognize that 20 that would be something that you would have to consult with 21 your colleagues and your clients. But I think it does add 22 color to the sanctions motion. So I just wanted to hear your 23 thoughts on that. 24 MS. WOLFF: Your Honor, may I address some of the

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points raised by counsel?

THE COURT: Yes.

MS. WOLFF: Thank you. And I apologize that they might not be completely fluid because there are several different issues that were raised. The first though is that I believe Ms. Hurley said that some of the evidence could even exonerate or be favorable to her clients. The case law says that's irrelevant, it doesn't matter who the deleted evidence could favor. What matters is that it's relevant. And so the fact that it could have favored her clients, it doesn't matter, it's gone. We don't know what it was. And there was an obligation to preserve it, and that's spoliation.

And her clients -- her statements in the brief that her clients would like nothing more than to have this evidence to produce, first of all, there's no declarations from her clients saying that. And, in fact, we have statements from her client, from Charlie Ferrara, under oath at his deposition that he hasn't really tried very hard to get this information.

Also, to the extent that the Plaintiffs reached an agreement with Charlie and Frank Ferrara on the motion for monetary sanctions, that agreement was only related to the amount of the sanctions, not to the issue of whether or not information was destroyed, none of that. That's what this hearing is about.

It also can't be that the Defendants get a free pass when they switch attorneys within the same firm and that, you

- 1 know, the prior attorneys messed up discovery but we're on it
- 2 | now. It doesn't matter. It's the same party, it's the same
- 3 | firm. Not to mention that the Plaintiffs reached out to
- 4 Ms. Hurley in April about these issues; and by July, her
- 5 | clients' cellphones still had not been imaged or preserved.
- 6 There was -- and there was no attempt to get the information.
- 7 | In early July, I spoke with an associate in her office,
- 8 Ms. Bacon, who said we will -- they'll look into getting their
- 9 bills online. They still hadn't done that.

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Also, and this is sort of out of place here but I think it bears nothing, that Charlie Ferrara said at his deposition that the data was transferred over from his old phone to his new phone. That's sort of glossed over here. But there -- something should be said for the fact that he testified under oath specifically that text messages and photographs were able to be transferred from his old phone to his new phone. When he brought up the issue that he had gotten the new phone, he said sometime April or maybe summer of 2016, he said when he got a new phone, he was able to transfer that data over. That was something that I was concerned about but he said that it was fine, the data was transferred over.

I'd also add that belated compliance is insufficient here. And courts have said that belated compliance doesn't excuse discovery violations. The fact that Sprint could potentially get these records, at this point we'd like to have

those records. But we're facing trial in two months, and the fact that we're still getting evidence still trickling in is incredibly prejudicial. Mr. Franklin and I should be in our offices preparing for trial right now, not preparing for a sanctions motion. We only have 12 hours to put on our case, and so we shouldn't have to waste some of that time talking about evidence issues with the jury, evidence preservation obligations, destruction of evidence. We should be able to talk about the causes of action ion our complaint.

And to Ms. Hurley's statement that the cellphone records with the -- that show that -- when text messages were sent or received that were missing from Charlie Ferrara during that critical timeframe, she said something about how that couldn't show a conspiracy. I completely disagree. It would certainly show a conspiracy if there's a slew of exchanged messages between and among the coconspirators and the Defendants in this case. And even in the absence of content, that information is highly relevant.

And so, your Honor, I can -- I'm happy to go into -further into the prejudice we've suffered, the relevance of
these messages, and the Defendants' intent to deprive

Plaintiffs of this information, but the fact is that we're -we've been prejudiced so far in having to oppose these summary
judgment motions, and we continue to be prejudiced. The -- in
fact, you know, the Defendant Papayans's production last week

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of all these messages, on two of the dates that our clients were harassed and attacked, they're with Defendants in this case including Sang Lee, Papayans, and Brant Blakeman. And so, you know, we will certainly -- we've already begun the meet and confer process, but we will be also bringing additional sanctions motions to the extent that Defendants have -- other Defendants received these text messages and they weren't in any productions.

MS. HURLEY: And, your Honor, if I may respond?

THE COURT: Okay, yes.

MS. HURLEY: Yes, again, Ferraras, to be liable for a conspiracy here, there has to be some evidence that they were part of the operation of the conspiracy. The simple fact that a text message went to a person who is a defendant in this lawsuit is incapable of establishing that without other evidence supporting that the communication itself led to the furtherance of the conspiracy. If the Sprint records are identified and produced, they will literally be potentially 15 pages. It's just a couple of months of cellphone billing records. With the software we have available, we can scan and image it and identify the phone numbers of the other Defendants literally in under five minutes. So to say that there's going to be some burden of more than five minutes, if and when we're able to get these Sprint records, for anybody to review them is just not the case. It's -- I want them to be produced.

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following up and I will produce them if I get them. But the burden is going to be very, very small. I'm happy to meet and confer with counsel for Plaintiff regarding the MSJ if those documents are not obtained within a reasonable time before their opposition is due. And I'm happy to do that off the record with Ms. Wolff.

But in terms of -- I have not, as your Honor knows, tried to make any excuses for my firm or any prior conduct. What I've tried to do is establish that having corrected the issues that arose in the initial discovery period of this case, earlier than any other Defendant I would say at this point in time since there are still outstanding motions being met and conferred on for the other Defendants and their failure to comply with discovery, the Ferraras are in the most compliance at this point in time with their discovery obligations. So to dwell on the past actions when we're -- what we're looking at now is what evidence exists and doesn't exist to be presented I think is somewhat of a red herring and misses the point of this motion, which is should the Ferraras be prohibited from defending themselves against a conspiracy claim because they don't have the content of a few text messages and there's not really any evidence that they intentionally deleted them?

particulate in communications about the conspiracy because

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there's no allegation either one of them directly assaulted, battered, or prevented either of the Plaintiffs from entering the beach. And this is not a class action case so it's only specific to those two Plaintiffs. And there is no evidence in the record, so the only way the Ferraras are going to be liable is if there is a conspiracy found against them. And to decide as a determined issue of fact to -- at this hearing that there is a conspiracy between the Ferraras and any other Defendant literally gives them nothing to do at trial, they have no defense, they sit there and wait for a verdict against them because they are now basically found liable on the conspiracy theory. THE COURT: What about Ms. Wolff's argument which I hadn't focused on, that they -- as you know, that you're allotted a certain amount of time at trial for your case, and it's -- would be unreasonable for her now to have to carve out some of that time to put on I think what you argue is a lesser sanction that and perhaps more reasonable if a sanction's going to be imposed, putting on the evidence about what has transpired in discovery? MS. HURLEY: Your Honor, I think that would be the only subject matter of examination for the Ferraras because they literally have done nothing else relevant to this case.

So to ask and inquire into those issues on what happened to the

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in.

text messages, who were you communicating with, well, you

deleted them and you explain why they're not there and why we

should believe you, I mean, that's literally the only testimony

that the Ferraras would have to give because there's not much

else that -- there's nothing else that they've been involved

MS. LUTZ: Right, and I completely agree with that as far as Sang Lee. There is no indication that Lee even talked to any of the Plaintiffs so this would be the discussion of the case. This is the only way that either of these parties are involved.

Your Honor, this is not true, and we can MS. WOLFF: get into the evidence if they'd like. There's testimony from our client, from Corey Spencer, that he spoke with Sang Lee the day he was attacked on January 29th. There's text messages that Sang Lee received on the 29th saying "there's kooks in the water, go get them. And then our Plaintiff puts him there at Charlie admits to being in the rock patio, rock fort when our client Diana Reed was assaulted and attacked. There's certainly evidence, plenty of evidence, that their clients have been involved in these actions. But if Ms. Hurley is saying that her clients' defense at trial is going to be that they did not participate in the communications regarding the conspiracy, that's a severe prejudice to Plaintiffs when they've destroyed those communications. They would be

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Your Honor, I disagree. It's the --MS. HURLEY: it's their defense because there are multiple phone conversations. So setting aside the texts, there are multiple phone conversations that don't have any text because they weren't recorded, they weren't written down. So the parties are going to have to testify to the contents of those phone conversations and what happened in them. So it -- the texts are the same thing, because we don't have the contents of the texts, all it's going to entail is the Ferraras testifying to what they were talking to Sang Lee about on these days; because, again, it's only texts to Sang Lee that we're talking about, and it's only 15 that are -- those are the only items that are going to have to be inquired into. It will take less time than asking any other Defendant about the contents of their phone calls about the conspiracy to address the entirety of the allegations against the Ferraras.

And just to clarify, Charlie Ferrara did not admit to being involved in any way in any activity at the rock fort. He happened to be surfing on one of the days that the incident occurred, but there's no evidence he was involved. He was just present at the bay.

THE COURT: Let me ask you there, let's say that the two-month period where the text message are not available --

MS. HURLEY: This -- are you talking about the

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    cellular phone billing records?
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              THE COURT:
                          Yes.
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              MS. HURLEY: Okay, yes.
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                          And it's -- you know, I think of it more
              THE COURT:
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    -- it's not just the bills, right, it's the records, right?
    just want to be clear, it's not just how much --
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                           It is just -- your Honor, it is just the
              MS. HURLEY:
            It's basically the bill with the call detail and the
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    text detail. So if you get your printout and it says your
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    phone number and it goes through every call by day, and then it
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    lists the phone numbers and it lists every text by day.
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              THE COURT: So I guess let me be more precise. It's
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    not that Ms. Wolff wants this to show how much he had to pay or
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    was charged.
                  It's --
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              MS. HURLEY: Correct.
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              THE COURT: -- the other non-financial component --
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              MS. HURLEY: It's who he was --
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                         -- or billing component.
              THE COURT:
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              MS. HURLEY: -- communicating with, yes, your Honor.
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              THE COURT: Right. And so we don't have the two-
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    month period from January and February 2016 right now.
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    Let's --
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              MS. HURLEY: Well, it's -- it -- the -- as far as the
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    relevant time period, because the Plaintiffs don't allege any
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    acts of harassment, it's literally about two weeks because the
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harassment occurred on January 29th, 2016. And, again, because
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    this isn't a class action case, any allegations of assault,
    battery, or other items being -- harms committed against the
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    Plaintiffs necessarily relates to the two Plaintiffs.
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    dispute that the time period before that's relevant, although
    it was asked for in discovery and I am trying to get it and
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    provide it to Plaintiffs. But looking at the relevant
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    timeframe, which is January 29th, the -- we only don't have
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    records from January 29th, 2016, to February 14th, 2016.
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    it's about two weeks.
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                          It -- I believe --
              MS. WOLFF:
                          I guess, you know, I just -- I -- you
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              THE COURT:
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    know, and you obviously are very experienced and you well know
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    how to try your case. But evidence around right -- it's
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    extremely probative. If there's no communication and then all
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    of a sudden you have a spike in communication, that's terrific
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    evidence potentially for argument. And I -- if you're -- if
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    the defense is going to be, and it sounds like among other
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    things -- obviously I'm not trying to pin you down -- but
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    there's, you know, where's the proof, there's no evidence, and
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    then if Ms. Wolff is deprived of pieces of data that they
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    requested and then let's say we never get the January, February
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    text message phone records, then why -- then your -- I mean,
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    Ms. Wolff said your client then can profit from that.
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    is that fair?
                   Why shouldn't there be some adjustment --
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              MS. HURLEY: Well, your --
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                         -- because of the evaporation of it
              THE COURT:
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    because your client didn't comply with discovery, or there was
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    not compliance?
                           Well, your Honor, one thing that I would
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              MS. HURLEY:
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    want to point out that I will be doing in preparation for our
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    clients' defense is gathering the cellphone billing records of
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    all of the other Defendants and comparing them to Charlie
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    Ferrara's and Frank Ferrara's phone numbers which will
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    demonstrate during that time period at least that they were
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    communicating with those individuals. Again, because other
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    Defendants' information has sort of been rolling in on a slower
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    basis, that hasn't occurred in full yet, but it certainly can.
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    And that's work that I -- my office will be doing.
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    honestly I'm happy to share that with anyone because I think
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    that it would be helpful in a settlement negotiation once I
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    compare all of that information to reach out to counsel for
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    Plaintiff and say, okay, look through all of the records of the
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    different Defendants, there are no calls during this time
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    period. And if there are, then counsel for Plaintiff has that
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    evidence. And there's still -- I'm very optimistic that those
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    small amount of cellphone bills will be available before trial.
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              THE COURT:
                          Okay. All right, Ms. Wolff, let me ask
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    you now turn to -- so thank you, everybody. I do --
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Thank you, your Honor.

MS. HURLEY:

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THE COURT: -- I think this has been very helpful in clarifying and focusing where I think some of the stickier factual issues are.

With respect to Rule 37 and whether or not intent has been demonstrated or if there's non-intent prejudice, I think from my perspective, if there's not intent, I do think there is prejudice that's been demonstrated. But I guess I focused on whether or not this is intentional. And so what is your best - marshaling your best evidence, your best facts, what is the evidence of intent?

Sure, thank you, your Honor. So let's MS. WOLFF: take the Defendants one at a time. With respect to Sang Lee, we know that he lied at his deposition about texting with a codefendant about the subject of this lawsuit. We've discussed some of those texts today and they're in our papers, our moving papers and our reply papers. He exchanged text messages with Angelo Ferrara on January 29th, and Michael Papayans and others on January 29th as well. Those are the only ones that we've been able to recover. There certainly are more. And it -- so that shows though that he had something to hide at his deposition. The destruction of these -- and we know that he, you know, deleted those strings of text messages with his codefendants. So I would say that the combination of his destruction of that evidence with the lie at his deposition about the existence of that evidence can infer that there was

an intent to deprive Plaintiffs of that content.

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Now, Charlie and Frank similarly lied about the existence of any text messages with codefendants in their document responses -- I'm sorry, their responses to the document requests. Plaintiffs pressed these Defendants for seven months to produce that information that we knew existed. And during that delay, that seven months before we finally involved the Court, the data was being deleted by their cellphone carrier. They could have simply downloaded these bills and that wouldn't have been an issue. But the bigger issue with Charlie, and with Frank to an extent as well, is that he purged his cellphone. He got rid of his cellphone four or five months after the lawsuit was filed. And I -- that alone can show his intent to just get rid of the evidence. We submitted evidence of a text that went out to one of their codefendants the day the lawsuit was filed. "Hopefully there's no evidence hint, hint." And then Charlie, Frank, and Sang Lee all had communications with that same Defendant who received that text message. Those are all in my declaration.

And, you know, the fact that Frank also got a new cellphone in November of 2016 -- and, by the way, we were just informed of that several weeks ago, in September -- and the old cellphone that he just discovered was in use during the January, February timeframe. In fact, it was in use all the way up until November of 2016. Of course we've reviewed that

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    extraction report which we received at the end of September and
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    there's nothing on that phone before the lawsuit was filed.
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    And in fact the majority of the communications occur in the
    fall of 2016, suggesting that that phone has been wiped of all
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    information from that time period. They were on notice at the
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    time of these events occurring that they should have been
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    preserving evidence. And the fact that it was destroyed
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    satisfies the intent requirement.
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              The mere spoliation of evidence creates a presumption
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    that the evidence goes to the merits of this case.
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    willfulness, the intent portion, can be established by
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    satisfying that the spoliating (phonetic) party had some notice
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    that the documents were just potentially relevant to the
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    litigation. That's the Perez versus Shippers Transport Express
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    case. And so here there's no dispute that the evidence is
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    gone, that they had an obligation to preserve it, and that
    alone is sufficient to establish intent, irrespective of these
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    other facts that show their intent.
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              THE COURT: All right, thank you.
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              MS. WOLFF:
                         Thank you.
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              THE COURT: All right --
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                         May I be heard, your Honor?
              MS. LUTZ:
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              THE COURT:
                          Yes, please.
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                         First, in regards to whether or not
              MS. LUTZ:
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    Defendant Lee took reasonable steps in order to do the
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1 preservation, I would note before any other Defendant, Mr. Lee 2 was the first one to produce his extraction report. Granted we had it with the privilege log, but he's entitled to do that. 3 Plaintiffs were aware that there was an extraction report very 4 5 early on in this case. Eventually the extraction report was produced in its entirety. Mr. Lee produced his cellphone 6 7 records almost a year ago. He's been compliant with all of 8 these discovery requests. Not only that, he's had multiple 9 tests done on his phone since then in order to try and find 10 these text messages. The fact that there are text messages in 11 July that are not recoverable after I would say the duty to 12 preserve attached, Sang Lee is not aware of this overwriting 13 system on the phone. There was no reason that he would be aware of that. And it doesn't mean that he didn't take 14 15 reasonable steps. To him, as long as he didn't delete the 16 information, that's preserving the information. And I would 17 note in advisory notes it states that the Court must also be 18 sensitive to a party's sophistication to litigation, 19 particularly involving individual litigants who are less 20 familiar with preservation obligations. Defendant Lee is a 21 roofer. He has no background in computer technology 22 whatsoever. To him, as long as he doesn't delete those text 23 messages, he's preserving the information on his cellphone. 24 THE COURT: Well, let me ask you though, let me 25 interrupt you. What am I to make then of the inaccuracies

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    which you can characterize different ways about his deposition
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    testimony regarding whether or not he had communications?
              MS. LUTZ: So there's the communications between
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    Defendant Lee and Mr. Ferrara on -- or, excuse me, because
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    Frank Ferrara and Charlie Ferrara on July 29th, 2016.
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    believe there's only three text messages that day. We can't
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    assume that those are in regards to the lawsuit. In regards to
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    the text messages produced by Mr. Papayans, again, I have to
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    say none of these text messages are in Mr. Lee's extraction
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    report or on his T-Mobile cellphone records. There's no -- so
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    there's no indication that he even received these text
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    messages.
               In fact, we have to believe that he didn't receive
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    them because it's not in any -- and just because they're on
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    Mr. Papayans's phone records doesn't mean that Mr. Lee received
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    the text messages, because they're not on any of his phone
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    records.
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              THE COURT: So you would -- so I guess your response
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    then is it's not clear to you that there -- his testimony is
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    inaccurate then.
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              MS. LUTZ: Exactly, yes, your Honor.
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              THE COURT: Okay, all right. I apologize, I
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    interrupted you. I -- but I just --
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                         That's fine. I would just also say as far
              MS. LUTZ:
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    as to the deletion, you know, all of the experts, if you want
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    to call them that, all the parties (phonetic) today have given
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    declarations regarding, all say the same thing, that this
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              There's an overwriting system when there's not enough
    storage on the phone that the phone overwrites itself. There's
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    no indication that Mr. Lee had any of these speeding up
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    processes on his phone or wiping of his cellphone. It's simply
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    that the text messages were unrecoverable. And I would note in
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    Defendant Lee's extraction report, we can see even if a text
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    message is unrecoverable, it tells us whether or not it was
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    flagged as deleted. And none of the text messages between
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    Mr. Lee and the codefendants, any of the codefendants in this
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    matter, were flagged as deleted. There are literally hundreds
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    of other text messages between Mr. Lee and other people
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    unrelated to this suit that also were unrecoverable. There's
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    over I think 800 text messages that are all unrecoverable.
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    some of them are deleted and some of them are not. But, again,
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    none of the ones between Mr. Lee and any of the codefendants
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    were marked as deleted, so there's no indication that he had
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    some sort of ill will or ill intent to try and get these
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    messages off of his phone. They were just simply overwritten
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    by the phone itself.
              THE COURT: Okay, all right --
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              MS. HURLEY: And, your Honor, I --
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              THE COURT:
                         -- Ms. Hurley?
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              MS. HURLEY: -- building off of what counsel just
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    said, the same is very true for the -- for Frank Ferrara's
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There's nothing indicating wiping software

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anything.

extraction reports.

emails and texts were also deleted from the phone. There's no evidence of intent to delete that information. These are laypeople that do not have sophistication in matters of electronics and what their phones are actually doing on the inside. So to infer intent from Frank Ferrara's failure to preserve text messages that are not -- by the evidence submitted by the experts are not intentionally deleted is going I believe a step beyond what the evidence would allow the finding to be under the circumstances. And when counsel says Charlie Ferrara purged his cellphone, I think the word "purge" was designed to sort of confuse us into believing that Charlie deleted phones. counsel's only referring to Charlie Ferrara actually trading in his cellphone and physically giving it away to his new provider; because he didn't purge any cellphone. The cellphone that had the text messages for the relevant time period is traded away and is gone and not available for extraction because that happened in, again, August of 2016, before his appearance in this action and before his evidence preservation obligation attached. You know, there's just -- again, there's no evidence that either one of these Defendants intentionally deleted

in addition to the evidence that hundreds and hundreds of other

And couple that with the fact that there's just no

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evidence in the hundreds of thousands I believe at this point in pages in extraction reports, or at least tens of thousands, showing that either of the Ferraras communicated with anyone on the -- any topic relevant to this case is just overwhelmingly in favor of believing that these other text messages were not intentionally deleted for any reason related to the case; because why wouldn't anything else have been deleted.

MS. WOLFF: Your Honor, if I may correct some of the gross mischaracterizations of the evidence in this motion? The Defendants did delete the information. All of the expert declarations say that evidence -- or, sorry, that text messages that are deleted are then overwritten by the phone. The phone doesn't just overwrite text messages. You have to delete it The fact that Sang Lee's extraction report for various first. text messages may not say flagged for deletion, that's explained in the declaration of William Kellerman in paragraph six where he says that different parts of the message are overwritten at different times based on the structure of the That means that that's why some of the messages that database. have been deleted, you can see the date and the time and not the content of the message. That's the same reason why you can't see whether it was flagged for deletion or not. are overwritten at different times. But it doesn't get -- it doesn't just evaporate from your phone without first deleting So it's a nonissue, it's a red herring to say that they're

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unsophisticated and they don't know about wiping software and overwriting. It doesn't matter, that doesn't -- they don't need to know about that because they deleted the messages in the first place. And had they not done that, then the messages would still be there. The fact that they did that and then the messages were overwritten, that's what's causing them not to be produced at this point. But they took the initial step of deleting them and that's spoliation.

And I think we can also infer intent here, particularly on Charlie's behalf. He was instructed at his deposition by his attorney in response to a line of questions before I even asked those questions: "Just answer that you don't know anything." I think that goes to show sort of the pattern here of just discovery abuse, pretending not to know anything, saying you don't have anything. And then now that they've been caught in it, saying, oh, they're unsophisticated, they don't know. They know not to delete evidence, and yet that's what happened here. Charlie got rid of a cellphone months after the lawsuit was filed. Frank did the same thing. Sang Lee's deleted over five dozen messages. And the ones that -- only a handful that we've been able to recover from other Defendants since they were in the custody of the LAPD show that they were incriminating.

MS. LUTZ: Your Honor, may I be heard?

THE COURT: Yes.

MS. LUTZ: The fact that a cellphone would overwrite only deleted text messages is just blatantly untrue. There is multiple reasons why a cellphone would overwrite itself, one of them being storage, one of them is the fact that a text message could be flagged as deleted. But in Mr. Lee's extraction report, we can see which ones were flagged as deleted. And granted, yes, there are some that were flagged as deleted and the text messages were unrecoverable. But none of those were between Mr. Lee and the codefendants. There is no indication that he deleted any cellphones between -- text messages, excuse me, between himself and any of the codefendants.

MS. HURLEY: And, your Honor, I would just add to that, our expert declared to very similar facts, that there's no evidence that these messages were deleted. And to just assume they are is, again, speculation. There's no evidence they were deleted. These phones are older iPhone. There can situations on iPhones where it says you're -- it gives you a little message when you're taking a picture or a video, it says your storage is getting full, would you like to delete some items. And without any intent, if you say yes to that, it can delete items that are old or archived and no longer on the phone.

And with regard to Ms. Wolff's statement about some comments that were made during a deposition with Charlie having an instruction not to say anything, I don't believe that's

- 1 | before the Court in any of the documents attached to this, and
- 2 I'm unclear on what that relates to as relevant to this motion.
- 3 But if it's not before the Court in the filings, it has no
- 4 place in this argument.
- 5 And, again, your Honor, there's just a --
- 6 overwhelmingly the experts agree that there's no evidence of
- 7 | wiping software. And these unsophisticated phone users could
- 8 easily have been accidentally allowing things to be marked as
- 9 deleted or overwritten or unavailable to be recovered for
- 10 | things other than nefarious intentional reasons. And all of
- 11 | them have testified they did not delete these items.
- 12 MS. WOLFF: Your Honor, the statements that --
- 13 | relating to Charlie Ferrara's deposition and what he was
- 14 | instructed by Ms. Hurley to say, that's included at -- in her
- 15 declaration actually, page 139 of his deposition transcript
- 16 | which is attached to her declaration.
- 17 Also, the issue -- I mean, we -- while I'm happy to
- 18 | go to the issue of were these texts deleted by them or not, at
- 19 some point it doesn't even matter. The evidence is gone.
- 20 | There's no dispute about that. And we have certainly showed
- 21 | sufficient evidence of intent by virtue of other facts
- 22 | surrounding the deletion, including the lies at their
- 23 depositions, the incorrect responses to discovery requests. So
- 24 | certainly the experts have all said that once information is
- 25 | deleted, it's not recoverable if it's been overwritten. That's

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-- that shouldn't be a dispute. Apparently it is. It's in the
declarations of all the experts. Regardless of all of that,
though, there's no dispute that the evidence is gone.
that's spoliation.
          THE COURT: All right, thank you. I think -- is
there anything else? I feel like I have enough of the
arguments and as best we're able to pin down more about the
facts and the timeline. If there's anything else any of the
attorneys would like to say before the Court takes it under
submission, now is your opportunity. Why don't I begin first
with you, Ms. Wolff?
         MS. WOLFF:
                     Thank you, your Honor. I think that, you
know, that the critical issue here is that the missing
discovery goes to the heart of Plaintiffs' case. We've alleged
that the Defendants have engaged in a conspiracy to exclude
outsiders from a public beach and that they have done so
through coordinating by cellphone, text messages, phone calls,
emails. And that's exactly the type of communications that are
critical to our allegations, and those are the communications
that have gone missing. I think that we have submitted
sufficient evidence demonstrating when their preservation
obligations arose. They've testified that they had
conversations right after the lawsuit was filed. There's
newspaper articles describing the allegations in the complaint,
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and they're quoted in those articles responding to those

There's multiple, multiple phone calls, text

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allegations.

2 messages, right around the time the complaint was filed. knew about this lawsuit. It's a small community, they knew 3 about this lawsuit. It's on the -- it's in the L. A. Times. 4 5 And they had an obligation to preserve their evidence. 6 doesn't matter ultimately when they were served, when they 7 retained an attorney. That's not the standard. The standard is when you become aware of potential lawsuit. 8 aware of the actual lawsuit and that's when their obligation 10 arose. It's clear that they didn't -- at least for Charlie and 11 Frank, they didn't even make an effort to preserve evidence 12 until just a few months ago when they were ordered to do so by 13 this Court. Up until that point, there had not even been an attempt to preserve. And, in fact, there had been, you know, 14 15 blatant discovery abuses by denying the existence of the 16 information in the first place. 17 And similarly with respect to Sang Lee, while he did 18 produce a privilege log demonstrating, by the way, that he 19 thought the communications were relevant if they were included 20 in a privilege log, that he did include that log but, you know, 21 the content's missing. And he testified at his deposition that 22 he never communicated with anybody about the lawsuit, and then 23 we find text messages a week ago that he did. 24 So there's certainly this intent that the Defendants 25 here have demonstrated an ongoing obstruction and hiding of

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    evidence, deleting of evidence. And that intent has prejudiced
    the Plaintiffs where the heart of our case is about their
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    communications relating to a conspiracy. If the Ferrara
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    Defendants are going to be argue at trial as they did in their
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    summary judgment motion, that there's no evidence of this, then
    they are benefitting from their misdeeds, from their bad acts
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    of deleting this critical evidence. And that's simply -- it's
    unfair, it's unjust, and it's not what the rules and what the
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    case law permits.
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              Same with Sang Lee, he's -- it's shown repeatedly his
    intent to deprive Plaintiffs of this information. It's gone.
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    And for him to say that I -- you know, I didn't understand how
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    my cellphone worked, it's not true and it's irrelevant because
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    it's gone and he should have preserved it. And he didn't do
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    that. He deleted texts that were incriminating.
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              And these types of sharp practices by these
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    Defendants should not be rewarded by the Court, where they are
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    able to delete, hide, obstruct and, you know, and then, all
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    right, well, maybe you have to withdraw your MSJ but you can
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    still go to trial and say that there's no evidence of any
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    wrongdoing.
                 That's rewarding these bad practices.
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              THE COURT:
                         Thank you.
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              MS. WOLFF:
                          Thank you.
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              THE COURT:
                          Ms. Lutz?
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Your Honor, I think that one of the things

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1 we have to consider here is to beware of kind of this swirling 2 of evidence in regards to Defendants Charlie and Defendants Frank and to Mr. Lee and to look at Mr. Lee as individually. 3 Mr. Lee preserved and imaged his cellphone within 30 days of 4 5 answering the complaint. He produced his cellphone records 6 from T-Mobile almost a year ago. And he's done numerous tests 7 on his cellphone in order to try and find these text messages. He -- there's no evidence that he deleted these text messages 8 9 as I believe I have said numerous times in today's hearing. If 10 the Court looks at the extraction report itself, you can see 11 which ones were deleted and which ones were not. And there's 12 no evidence that any of the messages exchanged between Mr. Lee 13 and his codefendants were deleted. He acted reasonably in trying to prove -- preserve the information on his cellphone by 14 15 imaging that phone. Mr. Lee again is a roofer and he doesn't 16 have any means of knowing how to preserve these text messages 17 outside of doing that, and not to delete them. And that's 18 exactly what Mr. Lee did in this case. 19 This is a trier of fact for the jury to decide on. 20 The fact of communications and phone calls and text messages between and among all of the codefendants is easily something 21 22 that a jury can decide for themselves as far as what that means 23 and whether or not that means a conspiracy existed. And they 24 deserve to have that information. Thank you.

All right, Ms. Hurley?

Thank you.

THE COURT:

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MS. HURLEY: And, your Honor, thank you for taking the time to listen to our arguments, and I do appreciate it. And I -- again, we are not attempting to say that the conduct that occurred earlier in the case is excused. What I am saying is that since the issue was corrected, there are literally only three items that have not been produced by the Ferraras. And, again, they should also be treated separately from every other defendant in this case. So Charlie Ferrara has not produced 14 days of relevant cellphone billing records from Sprint that I have requested and that I will turn over the minute I have I'm actually going to turn over more but there are only 14 relevant days of cell records. We'll turn over the entire two-month period that goes back to December, 2015, since it was responsive to the discovery request. Charlie Ferrara has not produced six text messages because the cellular data that those were stored on were contained on a cellphone that he traded in before he had a preservation duty in August of 2015, because as a layperson he did not have the immense understanding and obligation that Plaintiffs suggest to preserve that phone at that time and destroyed it without a culpable state of mind, which is required for some of these findings. Frank Ferrara has actually produced every single thing requested of him, with the exception of the contents of That's it. We're literally talking about nine text messages.

nine text messages and no other evidence tying Frank Ferrara to

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this case. And Plaintiffs have just failed to establish given the fact that the phones are not deleted on purpose, that there's no evidence of data being purposely destroyed, there's no evidence of a culpable state of mind. They have not demonstrated either of the Ferraras acted with intent to deprive of the information. And the actions since July of 2017 have shown that there have been major efforts to obtain and provide that information to the Plaintiffs for everybody's use in the case, simply to be in full compliance with the discovery obligation. But setting that aside, there's just no culpable state of mind. And at worst, the parties involved in this were negligent in not retaining this information. To infer a culpable state of mind upon either of them based on the facts and the totality of the evidence and what they knew when they knew it has to be at worst negligent. And when there is a negligence reason for evidence being missing, there cannot be a harsh spoliation order issued such as the ones Plaintiffs are requesting here. Again, this would be the death knell for Frank Ferrara and Charlie Ferrara's defense, despite the fact that there is no evidence, other than these few bits of missing information, that they participated in this case in any way. So to award any of the relief requested in terms of an evidentiary sanction or finding of fact is just not justified or supported under the circumstances, and Plaintiffs haven't carried the burden of proof required for either -- any of the

awards requested.

THE COURT: Let me ask you though on -- for you, Ms. Hurley. The -- if there's no intent but there is prejudice and the rule speaks to a lesser sanction, what would your --what do you think a fair sanction would be if -- now it sounds like what you're proposing is that -- or not necessarily proposing but discussing is that this evidence of arguable spoliation or -- and prejudice should be put in front of the jury. How is that really a sanction?

MS. HURLEY: Well, your Honor, I -- my argument would be that -- again, and I know counsel for Plaintiff disagrees, but this was addressed in a sanctions motion that the Ferraras lost and were ordered to compensate the Plaintiffs for that monetarily. And that's precisely what these cases contemplate, where an evidentiary sanction is not sufficient, something like a monetary sanction can be. And we have paid that price for the conduct that's complained of in this motion.

THE COURT: Well, the sanction order though was going to be -- was directed -- if -- and correct me if I'm wrong, to compensating Ms. Wolff and her firm for costs incurred and associated with having to bring your clients in to compliance with the Court's order. This is now different if there's spoliation. How -- is this somehow the field leveled to address the prejudice that has resulted?

MS. HURLEY: Again, your Honor, the Plaintiffs use

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    the information showing that our clients did something
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    nefarious, that they believed they have at the time of trial
    and present it to the trier of fact to show that our clients
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    should not be believed. That's the way you use this
    information and --
              THE COURT: But that's information that they could
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    have -- they would have already been able to arguably put that
    on.
              MS. HURLEY: Arguably. But, your Honor, again, --
              THE COURT: So the sanction is that they get to put
    on this evidence that they probably already could have put on
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    anyway?
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              MS. HURLEY: Well, your Honor, again, I disagree that
    this is conduct that rises to the level of sanctions,
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    evidentiary sanctions, because I don't believe Plaintiffs have
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    carried their burden to establish especially that Charlie
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    Ferrara had any reason to preserve that cellphone on the date
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    that he traded it in for a different cellphone in August of
    2015. The only other Charlie Ferrara issue are 14 days of
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    cellular phone billing records that will not establish what he
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    was saying to any Defendant. And if any --
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              THE COURT: But it would show contact.
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              MS. HURLEY:
                           It could show contact, yes. But that
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    would still not be sufficient to establish a conspiracy.
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would be established -- it would establish potentially he spoke

1 with people who were involved in the case, or perhaps he 2 didn't. But the sanction that's appropriate is simply allowing the Plaintiffs to argue that Charlie did off of the other 3 records that other parties have produced. This is information 4 5 obtainable from other documents produced in this case or that 6 other parties should have produced in this case. And, again, 7 this information should be available shortly and before trial. But it's such a small amount of information. And, again, there 8 9 is no culpable state of mind that's been established with 10 regard to Charlie because those records were in the process of 11 being requested by counsel. So to sanction Charlie for that 12 conduct by allowing him to have a judgment against him for 13 conspiracy to assault and batter Plaintiffs who he has never even had any contact with, and there's no evidence he's 14 15 discussed that conduct with any other Defendant, is simply 16 beyond what the rules allow. 17 THE COURT: I guess, no, what I'm asking for is what 18 would a lesser sanction be? 19 MS. HURLEY: I think the lesser sanction would be no 20 sanction. And perhaps it's the mildest sanction that the 21 Plaintiffs requested, which is they -- he gets his MSJ denied. 22 THE COURT: All right, thank you very much. 23 spent a great deal of time down here and I appreciate it. I will take the motion under submission. Thank you. 24 25 MS. WOLFF: Thank you, your Honor.

MS. LUTZ: Thank you, your Honor.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, your Honor.

(This proceeding was adjourned at 11:55 a.m.)

CERTIFICATION

I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the electronic sound recording of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter.

Join / Judan

November 2, 2017_

TONI HUDSON, TRANSCRIBER